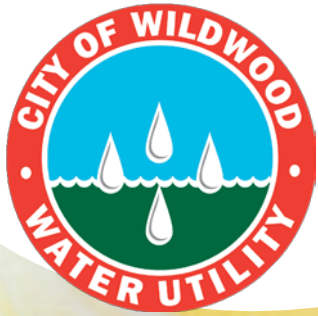


Presented By
Wildwood Water Utility



annual
Water
Quality
REPORT

Water testing Performed in 2017

We've Come a Long Way

Once again we are proud to present our annual drinking water quality report covering the period between January 1 and December 31, 2016. In a matter of only a few decades, drinking water has become exponentially safer and more reliable than at any other point in human history. Our exceptional staff continues to work hard every day—at any hour—to deliver the highest-quality drinking water without interruption. Although the challenges ahead are many, we feel that by relentlessly investing in customer outreach and education, new treatment technologies, system upgrades, and training, the payoff will be reliable, high-quality tap water delivered to you and your family.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, the Wildwood Water Utility has made significant improvements to its facilities. We will continue to make improvements and work around the clock to provide top-quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Our water source is from wells at the Rio Grande Pumping Station located on Rt. 47 in Middle Twp. These wells draw water from the Estuarine, Cohansey and Kirkwood Aquifers. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/ or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact your public water system at (609) 846-0600

The Wildwood Water Utility performed more than 1,000 analyses for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. I am pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State safety requirements. This report describes our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report, please contact Ronald Grookett at (609) 846-0600 or stop by our office to inspect our test data.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Ron Grookett, Wildwood Water Utility's Director, at (609) 846-0600.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include: Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife; Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



Source Water Assessment

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven-contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and intakes that rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report.

The seven-contaminant categories are defined below. DEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore, all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of Source Water Assessment Program, radionuclides are more of a concern for ground water than surface water. As a result, surface water intakes' susceptibility to radionuclides was not determined and they all received a low rating.

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contaminant category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

SOURCES	PATHOGENS			NUTRIENTS			PESTICIDES			VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS			INORGANICS			RADIO-NUCLIDES			RADON			DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Wells - 17			17			17			17			17			17			17			17	17		
GUID-0																								
Surface water intakes-0																								

Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.

Nutrients: Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.

Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

Pesticides: Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane.

Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.

Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.

Radon: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to <http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm> or call (800) 648-0394.

Disinfection Byproduct Precursors: A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

Lead in Home Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead.

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for the Wildwood Water Utility

This CCR is being used as Tier 3 Notification. When a water system violates a drinking water standard that does not have a direct impact on human health (for example, failing to take a required sample on time) the water supplier has up to a year to provide a notice of this situation to its customers. Our water system violated drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for their Use or Environmental Source and their possible health effects:

CONTAMINANT/ CASRN ¹	MRL ² (UG/L)	USE OR ENVIRONMENTAL SOURCE ³	HEALTH EFFECTS ³
17-B-estradiol 50-28-2	0.0004	Estrogenic hormone naturally produced in the human body; and used in pharmaceuticals	Associated with estrogenic hormonal response in post - menopausal women
17-B-estradiol 50-28-2	0.0009	Synthetic steroid; prepared from estrone	Associated with increased blood levels of enzymes related to liver function
Estriol 50-27-1	0.0008	Estrogenic hormone naturally produced in the human body; and used in veterinary and human pharmaceuticals	Hormone is similar to 17-B-estradiol
Equilin 474-86-2	0.004	Estrogenic hormone derived from horses; and used in pharmaceuticals	Hormone is similar to 17-B-estradiol
Estron 53-16-7	0.002	Estrogenic hormone naturally produced in the human body; and used in veterinary and human pharmaceuticals	Hormone is similar to 17-B-estradiol
Testosterone 58-22-0	0.0001	Androgenic steroid naturally produced in the human body; and used in pharmaceuticals	Associated with adverse effects on the endocrine and reproductive systems
4-androstene-3,17-dione 63-05-8	0.0003	Steroidal hormone naturally produced in the human body; and used as an anabolic steroid and a dietary supplement	Hormone is similar to testosterone

¹CASRN- Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number

²MRL- Minimum Reporting Level

³Use or Environmental Source & Health Effects further documented in UCMR3 Contaminants - Information Compendium. EPA 815-B-11-001. January 2012

What happened? What is being done?

In October 2014 and March 2015 we were required to sample for Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR3) List 1 & List 2 Contaminants. We contracted with our laboratory to do the sampling and they sampled for the UCMR3 List 1 Contaminants but failed to sample for List 2 Contaminants.

On June 16, 2016 we sampled our system for the contaminants listed above and sample again in Nov 1, 2016 as required. Results for the above listed contaminants were all below the MRL.

For more information, please contact Ed Cerrone at 609-8460-600 or ecerrone@wildwoodnj.org or by mail 3100 New Jersey Avenue, Wildwood, NJ 08260.

Test Results

The Wildwood Water Utility routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

To insure the continued quality of our water, we treat it with chlorine for disinfection and CP – 767L for corrosion control and iron sequestering.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES ¹

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2011	15	0	2.03	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2014	2	2	0.00670	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	[4]	[4]	0.33	NA	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2011	5	0	0.01	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] ² (ppb)	2016	60	NA	5.98	2.0–10.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Selenium (ppb)	2014	50	50	3.9	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mine s
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] ² (ppb)	2016	80	NA	42.03	21.1–54.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2014	1.3	1.3	0.134	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2014	15	0	4.8	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	RUL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2014	250	NA	39.6	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2014	250	NA	44.4	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Iron ³ (ppb)	2016	300	NA	202	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Manganese (ppb)	2016	50	NA	5.1	NA	No	Naturally occurring
pH (Units)	2016	6.5–8.5	NA	7.69	7.12–7.69	No	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2014	50	NA	36.9	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (ppm)	2014	250	NA	9.76	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2014	500	NA	197	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2014	5	NA	0.0723	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE - PART 3 (UCMR₃)

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Chlorate (ppb)	2015	72.817	<20–80.919
Chromium-6 (ppb)	2015	0.062	<0.03–0.062
Strontium (ppb)	2015	165.48	136.642–188.105

¹ Under a waiver granted on December 30, 1998, by the State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, our system does not have to monitor for synthetic organic chemicals/pesticides because several years of testing have indicated that these substances do not occur in our source water. The SDWA regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals, and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for synthetic organic chemicals and asbestos.

² Amount Detected is the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).

³ The RUL for iron is based on the unpleasant taste of the water and staining of laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water with iron levels well above the RUL could develop deposits of iron in a number of organs in the body. NJDEP RUL for utilities that treat with a sequestrant is 600 ppb. Wildwood treats with a sequestrant. Tests within the system are consistently below the RUL. Re-testings of the wells have shown that all wells are less than the RUL.

Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as LRAAs.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

RUL (Recommended Upper Limit): RULs are established to regulate the aesthetics of drinking water such as appearance, taste, and odor.